

sychnocephala Carey was found growing on the shores of the Little Bean Lake portion of the Little Bean Marsh Natural Area. *Carex sychnocephala* is most often found in hydric habitats from Ontario and New York west to Alberta, Washington, and Colorado (Hermann 1970). The nearest reported occurrence is approximately due north about 150 mi in Monona County, Iowa (Gr. Plains Fl. Assoc. 1977). It is also reported in several counties along Iowa's northern border with Minnesota (Gilly 1946; Gr. Plains Fl. Assoc. 1977). Little Bean Marsh lies on the bed of an old Missouri River meander and is subject to repeated flooding. *Carex sychnocephala* is the third member of the Cyperaceae newly found in Missouri from the marsh: *Eleocharis atropurpureus* and *Scirpus saximontanus* were recently reported from similar habits by Castaner (1985).

Voucher *Castaner 10089* (WARM, MO) is briefly described: Height, including raised inflorescence bracts, to 30 cm; flowering culms themselves to 15 cm; vegetative leaves 11–20 cm long, to 1.5 mm wide; head of 1-several congested spikes, 1.5–2 cm long; inflorescence bracts to 15 cm long; perigynia 5–6 x 0.5–1 mm.—*David Castaner, Biology Dept., Central Missouri State Univ., Warrensburg, MO 64093–5053, U.S.A.*

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NOTEWORTHY RANGE EXTENSIONS FOR *JUGLANS CINEREA* (JUGLANDACEAE) AND *ELEOCHARIS ERYTHROPODA* (CYPERACEAE) IN MISSISSIPPI—White walnut, *Juglans cinerea* L., is known from the Tennessee River Hills, the North Central Plateau, the Pontotoc Ridge and the Loess Bluff regions of Mississippi. Its southwestern occurrence in the state was reported by Little (1971) in Carroll County. On June 15, 1988, the authors located two specimens of *J. cinerea* on a rich, calcareous loess bluff drained by Ballground Creek in Warren County, Mississippi (*Bryson & Morris 8075*, SWSL - Southern Weed Science Laboratory herbarium, Stoneville, MS, duplicates to be dis-

tributed; *Morris & Bryson 3131*, SWSL). The Warren County station for *J. cinerea* is not only a range extension of about 115 km southwest in Mississippi, but it may also represent the southernmost station for this species in the United States.

Eleocharis erythropoda Steudel is a rhizomatous species known from as far south as North Carolina (Radford et al. 1968), Arkansas, and Tennessee (Steyermark 1977). The first records of its occurrence in Mississippi are based on collections from Oktibbeha County, 2 mi NE Clayton Village, on a low area below a chalk outcrop, 2 May 1981 (*Bryson 3146*, ctb - Charles T. Bryson personal herbarium, IBE) and 4 mi NW Starkville, near Trim Cane Creek, in an open area subject to periodic inundation, 6 May 1981 (*McDaniel 25,026*, ctb, IBE). The authors discovered a colony of *E. erythropoda* in Warren County, 0.9 mi N Redwood in a low, open area near the base of a calcareous loess bluff, on heavy clay soil, with limestone fragments, 15 June 1988 (*Bryson & Morris 8025*, ctb, SWSL, duplicates to be distributed; *Morris & Bryson 3125*, SWSL). The Warren County station is about 210 km southwest of the two locations in Oktibbeha County.—*Charles T. Bryson, USDA-ARS, Southern Weed Science Laboratory, Stoneville, MS, 38776, U.S.A. and M. Wayne Morris, Botany Department, The University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, 32611, U.S.A.*

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